

# **VOLUNTEERING AND CONTACT ACT LIMITED**

**ABN: 30 433 789 697**

## **Financial Statements**

**For the Period Ended 30 June 2016**

# **VOLUNTEERING AND CONTACT ACT LIMITED**

ABN: 30 433 789 697

## **Contents**

**For the Period Ended 30 June 2016**

	<b>Page</b>
<b>Financial Statements</b>	
Directors' Report	1
Auditors Independence Declaration under Section 307C of the Corporations Act 2001	4
Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income	5
Statement of Financial Position	6
Statement of Changes in Equity	7
Statement of Cash Flows	8
Notes to the Financial Statements	9
Directors' Declaration	23
Independent Audit Report	24

# VOLUNTEERING AND CONTACT ACT LIMITED

ABN: 30 433 789 697

## Directors' Report

For the Period Ended 30 June 2016

The directors present their report on VOLUNTEERING AND CONTACT ACT LIMITED for the period ended 30 June 2016.

### 1. General information

#### Directors

The names of the directors in office at any time during, or since the end of, the year are:

Names	Position	Appointed/Resigned
Mathew Franklin	Chair	1 June 2015
Jane Hayden	Deputy Chair	1 June 2015
George Brenan	Secretary	1 June 2015
Cameron Lynch	Treasurer	1 June 2015
Jack Dan		1 June 2015
Lynnette Grayson		1 June 2015
Sajid Hassan		1 June 2015
John Lewis		1 June 2015
Brendan Lynch		1 June 2015 / 24 May 2016
Rex O'Rourke		23 February 2016
Sarah Peascod		1 June 2015
Wendy Prowse		1 June 2015
Vik Sundar		23 June 2015 / November 2015

Directors have been in office since the start of the period to the date of this report unless otherwise stated.

#### Principal activities

The principal activities of VOLUNTEERING AND CONTACT ACT LIMITED during the financial year were:

- To provide access to reliable information and be a key enabler of volunteering services.
- To be an active link between people, government and non-government organisations.
- To foster community networks and undertake research, advocacy, projects and public education programs and events.

The entity was incorporated on 31 May 2015.

### 2. Operating results and review of operations for the year

#### Operating results

The profit of the Company amounted to **\$209,167** (2015: \$30,262).

## **Directors' Report**

### **For the Period Ended 30 June 2016**

#### **3. Other items**

##### **Significant changes in state of affairs**

There have been no significant changes in the state of affairs during the 12 months to 30 June 2016.

##### **Matters or circumstances arising after the end of the year**

No matters or circumstances have arisen since the end of the financial year which significantly affected or could significantly affect the operations of the Company, the results of those operations or the state of affairs of the Company in future financial years.

##### **Environmental matters**

The Company's operations are not regulated by any significant environmental regulations under a law of the Commonwealth or of a state or territory.

##### **Meetings of directors**

During the financial year, 11 meetings of directors were held. Attendances by each director during the year were as follows:

	<b>Directors' Meetings</b>	
	<b>Number eligible to attend</b>	<b>Number attended</b>
Mathew Franklin	11	9
Jane Hayden	11	9
George Brenan	11	9
Cameron Lynch	11	11
Jack Dan	11	8
Lynnette Grayson	11	9
Sajid Hassan	11	9
John Lewis	11	10
Brendan Lynch	10	9
Rex O'Rourke	5	5
Sarah Peascod	11	6
Wendy Prowse	11	8
Vik Sundar	5	5

##### **Contributions on winding up**

In the event of the company being wound up, ordinary members are required to contribute a maximum of \$40 each. Honorary members are not required to contribute.

The total amount that members of the company are liable to contribute if the company is wound up is \$9,040 based on 226 current ordinary members.

# VOLUNTEERING AND CONTACT ACT LIMITED

ABN: 30 433 789 697

## Directors' Report

For the Period Ended 30 June 2016

### Indemnification and insurance of officers and auditors

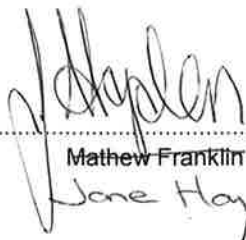
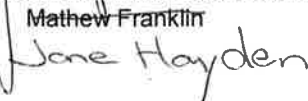
No indemnities have been given or insurance premiums paid, during or since the end of the financial year, for any person who is or has been an officer or auditor of VOLUNTEERING AND CONTACT ACT LIMITED.

### Auditor's independence declaration

The lead auditor's independence declaration in accordance with section 307C of the *Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Act 2012*, for the period ended 30 June 2016 has been received and can be found on page 4 of the financial report.

Signed in accordance with a resolution of the Board of Directors:

Director:.....

  
Mathew Franklin  


Director:.....

  
Cameron Lynch

Dated 25 October 2016

**RSM Australia Pty Ltd**

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**AUDITOR'S INDEPENDENCE DECLARATION**

As lead auditor for the audit of the financial report of Volunteering and Contact ACT Ltd (VCA) for the year ended 30 June 2016, I declare that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, there have been no contraventions of any applicable code of professional conduct in relation to the audit.

**RSM Australia Pty Ltd**

**Rodney Miller**  
Director

CANBERRA, AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL TERRITORY  
Dated: 25 October 2016

# VOLUNTEERING AND CONTACT ACT LIMITED

ABN: 30 433 789 697

## Statement of Comprehensive Income For the Period Ended 30 June 2016

		2016	2015
	Note	\$	\$
Revenue and other income	4	2,096,924	125,376
Administration expenses		(223,114)	(1,124)
Conference and event expenses		(315,200)	-
Depreciation		(3,721)	(297)
Direct funding costs		-	(23,388)
Employee costs		(860,596)	(45,145)
Interest expenses		(110)	-
Marketing expenses		(37,132)	(835)
Occupancy costs	5	(227,699)	(16,149)
Other expenses		(220,185)	(8,176)
<b>Profit attributable to members of the entity</b>		<b>209,167</b>	<b>30,262</b>
<b>Other comprehensive income</b>			
Retained earnings transferred from Volunteering and Contact ACT Inc		-	258,065
<b>Total comprehensive income for the year</b>		<b>209,167</b>	<b>288,327</b>

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

# VOLUNTEERING AND CONTACT ACT LIMITED

ABN: 30 433 789 697

## Statement of Financial Position

As At 30 June 2016

	Note	2016 \$	2015 \$
<b>ASSETS</b>			
<b>CURRENT ASSETS</b>			
Cash and cash equivalents	6	700,770	528,190
Trade and other receivables	7	7,800	64,285
Other assets	9	20,113	5,697
<b>TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS</b>		<b>728,683</b>	<b>598,172</b>
<b>NON-CURRENT ASSETS</b>			
Property, plant and equipment	8	17,909	5,072
<b>TOTAL NON-CURRENT ASSETS</b>		<b>17,909</b>	<b>5,072</b>
<b>TOTAL ASSETS</b>		<b>746,592</b>	<b>603,244</b>
<b>LIABILITIES</b>			
<b>CURRENT LIABILITIES</b>			
Trade and other payables	10	104,581	81,970
Employee benefits	12	27,242	53,243
Other financial liabilities	11	111,276	172,758
<b>TOTAL CURRENT LIABILITIES</b>		<b>243,100</b>	<b>307,971</b>
<b>NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES</b>			
Employee benefits	12	5,999	6,946
<b>TOTAL NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES</b>		<b>5,999</b>	<b>6,946</b>
<b>TOTAL LIABILITIES</b>		<b>249,098</b>	<b>314,917</b>
<b>NET ASSETS</b>		<b>497,494</b>	<b>288,327</b>
<b>EQUITY</b>			
Retained earnings		497,494	288,327
<b>TOTAL EQUITY</b>		<b>497,494</b>	<b>288,327</b>

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.



# VOLUNTEERING AND CONTACT ACT LIMITED

ABN: 30 433 789 697

## Statement of Changes in Equity

For the Period Ended 30 June 2016

	Note	Retained Earnings \$	Total \$
<b>2016</b>			
Balance at 30 June 2015		288,327	288,327
Profit attributable to members of the entity		209,167	209,167
<b>Balance at 30 June 2016</b>		<b>497,494</b>	<b>497,494</b>
<b>2015</b>			
Profit attributable to members of the entity		30,262	30,262
Retained earnings transferred from Volunteering and Contact ACT Incorporated		258,065	258,065
<b>Balance at 30 June 2015</b>		<b>288,327</b>	<b>288,327</b>

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

# VOLUNTEERING AND CONTACT ACT LIMITED

ABN: 30 433 789 697

## Statement of Cash Flows For the Period Ended 30 June 2016

	Note	2016 \$	2015 \$
<b>CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES:</b>			
Receipts from customers		2,014,785	233,725
Payments to suppliers and employees		(1,838,395)	(295,349)
Interest received		12,748	124
Net cash provided by/(used in) operating activities	16	<u>189,138</u>	<u>(61,500)</u>
<b>CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES:</b>			
Proceeds transferred from Volunteering and Contact ACT Inc		-	589,690
Payments for plant and equipment		(16,558)	-
Net cash provided by/(used) by investing activities		<u>(16,558)</u>	<u>589,690</u>
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents held		<u>172,580</u>	<u>528,190</u>
Cash and cash equivalents at end of financial year	6	<u>700,770</u>	<u>528,190</u>

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

# VOLUNTEERING AND CONTACT ACT LIMITED

ABN: 30 433 789 697

## Notes to the Financial Statements

### For the Period Ended 30 June 2016

The financial report covers VOLUNTEERING AND CONTACT ACT LIMITED as an individual entity. VOLUNTEERING AND CONTACT ACT LIMITED is a not-for-profit Company limited by guarantee, incorporated and domiciled in Australia.

The functional and presentation currency of VOLUNTEERING AND CONTACT ACT LIMITED is Australian dollars.

The financial report was authorised for issue by the Directors on 25 October 2016.

The Entity was incorporated on 31 May 2015. The current year financial statements are for the period from 1 July 2015 to 30 June 2016. The prior period represents the period from 31 May 2015 to 30 June 2015.

#### 1 Basis of Preparation

The financial statements are general purpose financial statements that have been prepared in accordance with the Australian Accounting Standards, Australian Accounting Interpretations, other authoritative pronouncements of the Australian Accounting Standards Board, the *Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Act 2012*. VOLUNTEERING AND CONTACT ACT LIMITED is a not-for-profit entity for the purposes of the accounting standards and preparing the financial statements.

##### *Historical cost convention*

The financial statements have been prepared on an accruals basis and are based on historical costs modified, where applicable, by the measurement at fair value of selected non-current assets, financial assets and financial liabilities.

##### *Critical accounting estimates*

The preparation of the financial statements requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise its judgement in the process of applying the company's accounting policies. The areas involving a higher degree of judgement or complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the financial statements, are disclosed in note 2.

Significant accounting policies adopted in the preparation of these financial statements are presented below and are consistent with prior reporting periods unless otherwise stated.

#### 2 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

##### (a) Income Tax

The Company is exempt from income tax under Division 50 of the *Income Tax Assessment Act 1997*.

##### (b) Revenue and other income

Revenue is recognised when it is probable that the economic benefit will flow to the company and the revenue can be reliably measured. Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable.

##### *Sales revenue*

Event income, management fees and subscriptions are recognised when received or receivable.

##### *Donations*

Donations are recognised at the time the pledge is made.

##### *Donations in kind*

Donations in kind are recognised as revenue when, and only when, a fair value can be reliably determined. They are recognised concurrently as an expense of the same amount.

## **Notes to the Financial Statements**

**For the Period Ended 30 June 2016**

### **2 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies continued**

#### ***Grants***

Grant revenue is recognised in the Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income at their fair value when the entity obtains control of the grant, it is probable that the economic benefits gained from the grant will flow to the entity and the amount of the grant can be measured reliably.

When grant revenue is received whereby the entity incurs an obligation to deliver economic value directly back to the contributor, this is considered a reciprocal transaction and the grant revenue is recognised in the Statement of Financial Position as a liability until the service has been delivered to the contributor, otherwise the grant is recognised as income on receipt.

VOLUNTEERING AND CONTACT ACT LIMITED receives non-reciprocal contributions of assets from the government and other parties for zero or a nominal value. These assets are recognised at fair value on the date of acquisition in the statement of financial position, with a corresponding amount of income recognised in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

#### ***Interest***

Interest revenue is recognised as interest accrues using the effective interest method. This is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a financial asset and allocating the interest income over the relevant period using the effective interest rate, which is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the financial asset to the net carrying amount of the financial asset.

#### ***Other revenue***

Other revenue is recognised when it is received or when the right to receive payment is established.

All revenue is stated net of the amount of goods and services tax (GST).

### **(c) Fair value measurement**

When an asset or liability, financial or non-financial, is measured at fair value for recognition or disclosure purposes, the fair value is based on the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date; and assumes that the transaction will take place either: in the principal market; or in the absence of a principal market, in the most advantageous market.

Fair value is measured using the assumptions that market participants would use when pricing the asset or liability, assuming they act in their economic best interests. For non-financial assets, the fair value measurement is based on its highest and best use. Valuation techniques that are appropriate in the circumstances and for which sufficient data are available to measure fair value, are used, maximising the use of relevant observable inputs and minimising the use of unobservable inputs.

### **(d) Goods and Services Tax (GST)**

Revenue, expenses and assets are recognised net of the amount of goods and services tax (GST), except where the amount of GST incurred is not recoverable from the Australian Taxation Office (ATO). In this case it is recognised as part of the cost of the acquisition of the asset or as part of the expense.

## **Notes to the Financial Statements**

**For the Period Ended 30 June 2016**

### **2 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies continued**

Receivables and payable are stated inclusive of GST.

The net amount of GST recoverable from, or payable to, the ATO is included as part of receivables or payables in the statement of financial position.

Cash flows in the statement of cash flows are included on a gross basis and the GST component of cash flows arising from investing and financing activities which is recoverable from, or payable to, the taxation authority is classified as operating cash flows.

#### **(e) Current and non-current classification**

Assets and liabilities are presented in the statement of financial position based on current and non-current classification.

An asset is classified as current when: it is either expected to be realised or intended to be sold or consumed in the company's normal operating cycle; it is held primarily for the purpose of trading; it is expected to be realised within 12 months after the reporting period; or the asset is cash or cash equivalent unless restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least 12 months after the reporting period. All other assets are classified as non-current.

A liability is classified as current when: it is either expected to be settled in the company's normal operating cycle; it is held primarily for the purpose of trading; it is due to be settled within 12 months after the reporting period; or there is no unconditional right to defer the settlement of the liability for at least 12 months after the reporting period. All other liabilities are classified as non-current.

#### **(f) Property, Plant and Equipment**

Each class of property, plant and equipment is carried at cost or fair value less, where applicable, any accumulated depreciation and impairment of losses. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the items.

##### **Plant and equipment**

Plant and equipment are measured using the cost model.

##### **Depreciation**

Property, plant and equipment, excluding freehold land, is depreciated on a straight-line basis over the assets useful life to the Company, commencing when the asset is ready for use.

Leased assets and leasehold improvements are amortised over the shorter of either the unexpired period of the lease or their estimated useful life.

The depreciation rates used for each class of depreciable asset are shown below:

<b>Fixed asset class</b>	<b>Depreciation rate</b>
Plant and Equipment	20% - 33%

At the end of each annual reporting period, the depreciation method, useful life and residual value of each asset is reviewed. Any revisions are accounted for prospectively as a change in estimate.

## **Notes to the Financial Statements**

**For the Period Ended 30 June 2016**

### **2 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies continued**

An item of property, plant and equipment is derecognised upon disposal or when there is no future economic benefit to the company. Gains and losses between the carrying amount and the disposal proceeds are taken to profit or loss.

#### **(g) Impairment of non-financial assets**

Non-financial assets are reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. An impairment loss is recognised for the amount by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount.

Recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less costs of disposal and value-in-use. The value-in-use is the present value of the estimated future cash flows relating to the asset using a pre-tax discount rate specific to the asset or cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs. Assets that do not have independent cash flows are grouped together to form a cash-generating unit.

#### **(h) Trade and other payables**

These amounts represent liabilities for goods and services provided to the company prior to the end of the financial year and which are unpaid. Due to their short-term nature they are measured at amortised cost and are not discounted. The amounts are unsecured and are usually paid within 30 days of recognition.

#### **(i) Financial instruments**

Financial instruments are recognised initially using trade date accounting, i.e. on the date that the Company becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

On initial recognition, all financial instruments are measured at fair value plus transaction costs (except for instruments measured at fair value through profit or loss where transaction costs are expensed as incurred).

##### *Financial Assets*

Financial assets are divided into the following categories which are described in detail below:

- loans and receivables;
- financial assets at fair value through profit or loss;
- available-for-sale financial assets; and
- held-to-maturity investments.

Financial assets are assigned to the different categories on initial recognition, depending on the characteristics of the instrument and its purpose. A financial instrument's category is relevant to the way it is measured and whether any resulting income and expenses are recognised in profit or loss or in other comprehensive income.

All income and expenses relating to financial assets are recognised in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income in the 'finance income' or 'finance costs' line item respectively.

## **Notes to the Financial Statements**

### **For the Period Ended 30 June 2016**

#### **2 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies continued**

##### *Loans and receivables*

Loans and receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. They arise principally through the provision of goods and services to customers but also incorporate other types of contractual monetary assets.

After initial recognition these are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less provision for impairment. Any change in their value is recognised in profit or loss.

The Company's trade and most other receivables fall into this category of financial instruments.

Discounting is omitted where the effect of discounting is considered immaterial.

Significant receivables are considered for impairment on an individual asset basis when they are past due at the reporting date or when objective evidence is received that a specific counterparty will default.

The amount of the impairment is the difference between the net carrying amount and the present value of the future expected cash flows associated with the impaired receivable.

In some circumstances, the Company renegotiates repayment terms with customers which may lead to changes in the timing of the payments, the Company does not necessarily consider the balance to be impaired, however assessment is made on a case-by-case basis.

##### *Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss*

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss include financial assets:

- acquired principally for the purpose of selling in the near future
- designated by the entity to be carried at fair value through profit or loss upon initial recognition or
- which are derivatives not qualifying for hedge accounting.

The Company has some derivatives which are designated as financial assets at fair value through profit or loss.

Assets included within this category are carried in the statement of financial position at fair value with changes in fair value recognised in finance income or expenses in profit or loss.

Any gain or loss arising from derivative financial instruments is based on changes in fair value, which is determined by direct reference to active market transactions or using a valuation technique where no active market exists.

## **Notes to the Financial Statements**

**For the Period Ended 30 June 2016**

### **2 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies continued**

#### *Held-to-maturity investments*

Held-to-maturity investments are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments and fixed maturity. Investments are classified as held-to-maturity if it is the intention of the Company's management to hold them until maturity.

Held-to-maturity investments are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, with revenue recognised on an effective yield basis. In addition, if there is objective evidence that the investment has been impaired, the financial asset is measured at the present value of estimated cash flows. Any changes to the carrying amount of the investment are recognised in profit or loss.

#### *Available-for-sale financial assets*

Available-for-sale financial assets are non-derivative financial assets that do not qualify for inclusion in any of the other categories of financial assets or which have been designated in this category.

Gains and losses arising from financial instruments classified as available-for-sale are only recognised in profit or loss when they are sold or when the investment is impaired.

In the case of impairment or sale, any gain or loss previously recognised in equity is transferred to the profit or loss.

#### *Financial liabilities*

Financial liabilities are classified as either financial liabilities 'at fair value through profit or loss' or other financial liabilities depending on the purpose for which the liability was acquired. Although the Company uses derivative financial instruments in economic hedges of currency and interest rate risk, it does not hedge account for these transactions.

The Company's financial liabilities include borrowings, trade and other payables (including finance lease liabilities), which are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method.

#### *Impairment of financial assets*

At the end of the reporting period the Company assesses whether there is any objective evidence that a financial asset or group of financial assets is impaired.

#### *Financial assets at amortised cost*

If there is objective evidence that an impairment loss on financial assets carried at amortised cost has been incurred, the amount of the loss is measured as the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of the estimated future cash flows discounted at the financial assets original effective interest rate.

Impairment on loans and receivables is reduced through the use of an allowance accounts, all other impairment losses on financial assets at amortised cost are taken directly to the asset.



## **Notes to the Financial Statements**

**For the Period Ended 30 June 2016**

### **2 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies continued**

Subsequent recoveries of amounts previously written off are credited against other expenses in profit or loss.

#### *Available-for-sale financial assets*

A significant or prolonged decline in value of an available-for-sale asset below its cost is objective evidence of impairment, in this case, the cumulative loss that has been recognised in other comprehensive income is reclassified from equity to profit or loss as a reclassification adjustment. Any subsequent increase in the value of the asset is taken directly to other comprehensive income.

#### **(j) Cash and cash equivalents**

Cash and cash equivalents comprises cash on hand, demand deposits and short-term investments which are readily convertible, with original maturities of three months or less, to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of change in value.

Bank overdrafts also form part of cash equivalents for the purpose of the statement of cash flows and are presented within current liabilities on the statement of financial position.

#### **(k) Trade and other receivables**

Other receivables are recognised at amortised cost, less any provision for impairment.

#### **(l) Employee benefits**

##### *Short-term employee benefits*

Provision is made for the Company's liability for employee benefits arising from services rendered by employees to the end of the reporting period. Employee benefits that are expected to be wholly settled within one year have been measured at the amounts expected to be paid when the liability is settled.

Employee benefits are presented as current liabilities in the statement of financial position if the Company does not have an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least 12 months after the reporting date regardless of the classification of the liability for measurement purposes under AASB 119.

##### *Other long-term employee benefits*

Employee benefits expected to be settled more than twelve months after the end of the reporting period have been measured at the present value of the estimated future cash outflows to be made for those benefits using the projected unit credit method. In determining the liability, consideration is given to employee wage increases and the probability that the employee may satisfy vesting requirements. Cashflows are discounted using market yields on national government bonds with terms to maturity that match the expected timing of cashflows. Changes in the measurement of the liability are recognised in profit or loss.

#### **(m) New Accounting Standards and Interpretations**

The AASB has issued new and amended Accounting Standards and Interpretations that have mandatory application dates for future reporting periods. The Company has decided not to early adopt these Standards. The following table summarises those future requirements, and their impact on the Company where the standard is relevant:

## **Notes to the Financial Statements**

**For the Period Ended 30 June 2016**

### **2 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies continued**

#### *AASB 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers*

This standard is applicable to annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2018. The standard provides a single standard for revenue recognition. The core principle of the standard is that an entity will recognise revenue to depict the transfer of promised goods or services to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration to which the entity expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services. The standard will require: contracts (either written, verbal or implied) to be identified, together with the separate performance obligations within the contract; determine the transaction price, adjusted for the time value of money excluding credit risk; allocation of the transaction price to the separate performance obligations on a basis of relative stand-alone selling price of each distinct good or service, or estimation approach if no distinct observable prices exist; and recognition of revenue when each performance obligation is satisfied. Credit risk will be presented separately as an expense rather than adjusted to revenue. For goods, the performance obligation would be satisfied when the customer obtains control of the goods. For services, the performance obligation is satisfied when the service has been provided, typically for promises to transfer services to customers. For performance obligations satisfied over time, an entity would select an appropriate measure of progress to determine how much revenue should be recognised as the performance obligation is satisfied. Contracts with customers will be presented in an entity's statement of financial position as a contract liability, a contract asset, or a receivable, depending on the relationship between the entity's performance and the customer's payment. Sufficient quantitative and qualitative disclosure is required to enable users to understand the contracts with customers; the significant judgments made in applying the guidance to those contracts; and any assets recognised from the costs to obtain or fulfil a contract with a customer. The company will adopt this standard from 1 July 2018 but the impact of its adoption is yet to be assessed by the company.

#### *AASB 16 Leases*

This standard is applicable to annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2019. The standard replaces AASB 117 'Leases' and for lessees will eliminate the classifications of operating leases and finance leases. Subject to exceptions, a 'right-of-use' asset will be capitalised in the statement of financial position, measured as the present value of the unavoidable future lease payments to be made over the lease term. The exceptions relate to short-term leases of 12 months or less and leases of low-value assets (such as personal computers and small office furniture) where an accounting policy choice exists whereby either a 'right-of-use' asset is recognised or lease payments are expensed to profit or loss as incurred. A liability corresponding to the capitalised lease will also be recognised, adjusted for lease prepayments, lease incentives received, initial direct costs incurred and an estimate of any future restoration, removal or dismantling costs. Straight-line operating lease expense recognition will be replaced with a depreciation charge for the leased asset (included in operating costs) and an interest expense on the recognised lease liability (included in finance costs). In the earlier periods of the lease, the expenses associated with the lease under AASB 16 will be higher when compared to lease expenses under AASB 117. For classification within the statement of cash flows, the lease payments will be separated into both a principal (financing activities) and interest (either operating or financing activities) component. For lessor accounting, the standard does not substantially change how a lessor accounts for leases. The company will adopt this standard from 1 July 2019 but the impact of its adoption is yet to be assessed by the company.

## **Notes to the Financial Statements**

**For the Period Ended 30 June 2016**

### **3 Critical Accounting Estimates and Judgments continued**

Those charged with governance make estimates and judgements during the preparation of these financial statements regarding assumptions about current and future events affecting transactions and balances.

These estimates and judgements are based on the best information available at the time of preparing the financial statements, however as additional information is known then the actual results may differ from the estimates.

The significant estimates and judgements made have been described below.

#### **Key estimates - fair value of financial instruments**

The Company has certain financial assets and liabilities which are measured at fair value. Where fair value has not able to be determined based on quoted price, a valuation model has been used. The inputs to these models are observable, where possible, however these techniques involve significant estimates and therefore fair value of the instruments could be affected by changes in these assumptions and inputs.

#### **Key estimates - receivables**

The receivables at reporting date have been reviewed to determine whether there is any objective evidence that any of the receivables are impaired. An impairment provision is included for any receivable where the entire balance is not considered collectible. The impairment provision is based on the best information at the reporting date.

#### **Key estimates – useful lives of assets**

The company determines the estimated useful lives and related depreciation and amortisation charges for its property, plant and equipment and finite life intangible assets. The useful lives could change significantly as a result of technical innovations or some other event. The depreciation and amortisation charge will increase where the useful lives are less than previously estimated lives, or technically obsolete or non-strategic assets that have been abandoned or sold will be written off or written down.

#### **Key estimates – employee benefits provision**

The liability for employee benefits expected to be settled more than 12 months from the reporting date are recognised and measured at the present value of the estimated future cash flows to be made in respect of all employees at the reporting date. In determining the present value of the liability, estimates of attrition rates and pay increases through promotion and inflation have been taken into account.

# VOLUNTEERING AND CONTACT ACT LIMITED

ABN: 30 433 789 697

## Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Period Ended 30 June 2016

### 4 Revenue and Other Income

	2016	2015
	\$	\$
Revenue and other income		
- Grant income	1,124,417	109,290
- Donations	410	-
- Donations in kind	178,730	16,103
- Event income	636,912	(12,283)
- Interest received	12,932	124
- Management fees	33,605	2,264
- Member subscriptions	42,744	(1,109)
- Sales income	3,015	-
- Sponsorship income	17,386	-
- Training income	13,300	3,909
- Other income	33,473	7,078
<b>Total Revenue</b>	<b>2,096,924</b>	<b>125,376</b>

### 5 Surplus from Ordinary Activities

The result for the year includes the following specific expenses:

Office rental expense	201,625	16,149
Other occupancy costs	26,074	-
<b>Total Occupancy costs</b>	<b>227,699</b>	<b>16,149</b>

### 6 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash on hand	681	833
Cash at bank	544,789	376,223
Short-term bank deposits	155,300	151,134
	<b>700,770</b>	<b>528,190</b>

#### Reconciliation of cash

Cash and Cash equivalents reported in the statement of cash flows are reconciled to the equivalent items in the Statement of Financial Position as follows:

Cash and cash equivalents	700,770	528,190
<b>Balance as per statement of cash flows</b>	<b>700,770</b>	<b>528,190</b>

### 7 Trade and other receivables

CURRENT		
Trade receivables	7,659	64,285
Accrued income	141	-
<b>Total current trade and other receivables</b>	<b>7,800</b>	<b>64,285</b>

## Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Period Ended 30 June 2016

### 7 Trade and other receivables continued

The carrying value of trade receivables is considered a reasonable approximation of fair value due to the short-term nature of the balances.

The maximum exposure to credit risk at the reporting date is the fair value of each class of receivable in the financial statements.

### 8 Property, plant and equipment

#### PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

Plant and equipment

At cost

27,416 98,289

Accumulated depreciation

(9,507) (93,217)

Total plant and equipment

17,909 5,072

Motor vehicles

At cost

17,091 17,091

Accumulated depreciation

(17,091) (17,091)

Total motor vehicles

- -

Leasehold improvements

At cost

- 37,823

Accumulated depreciation

- (37,823)

Total leasehold improvements

- -

**Total property, plant and equipment**

**17,909 5,072**

#### (a) Movements in carrying amounts of property, plant and equipment

Movement in the carrying amounts for each class of property, plant and equipment between the beginning and the end of the current financial year:

	Plant and Equipment \$	Total \$
<b>Year ended 30 June 2016</b>		
Balance at the beginning of year	5,072	5,072
Acquisitions	16,558	16,558
Depreciation expense	(3,721)	(3,721)
<b>Balance at the end of the year</b>	<b>17,909</b>	<b>17,909</b>
<b>Year ended 30 June 2015</b>		
Balance at the beginning of year	-	-
Transferred from Volunteering and Contact ACT Incorporated	5,369	5,369
Depreciation expense	(297)	(297)
<b>Balance at the end of the year</b>	<b>5,072</b>	<b>5,072</b>

# VOLUNTEERING AND CONTACT ACT LIMITED

ABN: 30 433 789 697

## Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Period Ended 30 June 2016

### 9 Other assets

	2016	2015
	\$	\$
CURRENT		
Prepayments	20,113	5,697
	<u>20,113</u>	<u>5,697</u>

### 10 Trade and other payables

CURRENT		
Unsecured liabilities		
Trade payables	78,470	15,315
GST payable	(2,411)	27,980
Other payables	28,522	38,675
	<u>104,581</u>	<u>81,970</u>

All amounts are short term and the carrying values are considered to be a reasonable approximation of fair value.

### 11 Other Liabilities

	2016	2015
	\$	\$
CURRENT		
Funding in advance	109,935	134,547
Memberships received in advance	1,341	38,211
<b>Total</b>	<u>111,276</u>	<u>172,758</u>

### 12 Employee Benefits

Current liabilities		
Employee leave entitlement	27,242	53,243
<b>Total</b>	<u>27,242</u>	<u>53,243</u>
Non-current liabilities		
Long service leave	5,999	6,946
<b>Total</b>	<u>5,999</u>	<u>6,946</u>

### 13 Key Management Personnel Disclosures

The totals of remuneration paid to the key management personnel of VOLUNTEERING AND CONTACT ACT LIMITED during the year are as follows:

Short-term employee benefits	213,260	17,640
Post-employment benefits	18,064	1,649
<b>Total</b>	<u>231,324</u>	<u>19,289</u>

## VOLUNTEERING AND CONTACT ACT LIMITED

ABN: 30 433 789 697

### Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Period Ended 30 June 2016

#### 14. Remuneration of auditors

During the financial year the following fees were paid or payable for services provided by RSM Australia Pty, the auditor of the company:

	2016 \$	2015 \$
<i>Audit services</i>		
Audit of the financial statements	9,000	12,000

#### 15. Related party transactions

Key management personnel

Disclosures relating to key management personnel are set out in note 13.

*Transactions with related parties*

Volunteering and Contact ACT is a Member of Volunteering Australia Incorporated. The majority of transactions between Volunteering and Contact ACT and Volunteering Australia relate to the provision of administrative and financial support on a fee for service basis. The transactions between the related parties have been conducted on normal commercial terms.

*Receivable from and payable to related parties*

At the current reporting date an amount of \$3,984 was outstanding in trade receivables, compared with \$2,119.50 outstanding at the previous reporting date.

#### 16 Cash Flow Information

##### (a) Reconciliation of result for the year to cashflows from operating activities

Reconciliation of net income to net cash provided by operating activities:

	2016 \$	2015 \$
Profit for the year	209,167	30,262
Cash flows excluded from profit attributable to operating activities		
Non-cash flows in profit:		
- depreciation	3,721	297
- Retained earning transferred from Volunteering and Contact ACT Inc	-	(331,625)
- Fixed assets transferred from Volunteering and Contact ACT Inc	-	(5,369)
Changes in assets and liabilities, net of the effects of purchase and disposal of subsidiaries:		
- (increase)/decrease in trade and other receivables	56,485	(64,285)
- (increase)/decrease in prepayments	(14,416)	(5,697)
- increase/(decrease) in income in advance	(61,482)	172,758
- increase/(decrease) in trade and other payables	22,611	81,970
- increase/(decrease) in employee benefits	(26,948)	60,189
Cashflow from operations	189,138	(61,500)

## **VOLUNTEERING AND CONTACT ACT LIMITED**

ABN: 30 433 789 697

### **Notes to the Financial Statements**

**For the Period Ended 30 June 2016**

#### **17 Events Occurring After the Reporting Date**

No matters or circumstances have arisen since the end of the financial year which significantly affected or may significantly affect the operations of the Company, the results of those operations, or the state of affairs of the Company in future financial years.

#### **18 Company Details**

The registered office of and principal place of business of the company is:

VOLUNTEERING AND CONTACT ACT LIMITED

Level 2, 202 City Walk

Canberra ACT 2601



## VOLUNTEERING AND CONTACT ACT LIMITED

ABN: 30 433 789 697

### Directors' Declaration

In the directors' opinion:

- the attached financial statements and notes comply with the Accounting Standards, the *Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Act 2012* and other mandatory professional reporting requirements;
- the attached financial statements and notes give a true and fair view of the company's financial position as at 30 June 2016 and of its performance for the financial year ended on that date; and
- there are reasonable grounds to believe that the company will be able to pay its debts as and when they become due and payable.

Signed in accordance with a resolution of directors.  
On behalf of the directors



Director

Mathew Franklin



Director

Cameron Lynch

Dated 25 October 2016

**RSM Australia Pty Ltd**Equinox Building 4, Level 2, 70 Kent Street Deakin ACT 2600  
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**INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT**  
**TO THE MEMBERS OF**  
**VOLUNTEERING AND CONTACT ACT LIMITED**

We have audited the accompanying financial report of Volunteering and Contact Act Limited ("the company"), which comprises the balance sheet as at 30 June 2016, and the statement of comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and cash flow statement for the period then ended, notes comprising a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information and the directors' declaration.

*Directors' Responsibility for the Financial Report*

The directors of the company are responsible for the preparation of the financial report that gives a true and fair view in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards and the *Australian Charities and Not-for-profit Commission Act 2012* and for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of the financial report that is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

*Auditor's Responsibility*

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the financial report based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with Australian Auditing Standards. These Auditing Standards require that we comply with relevant ethical requirements relating to audit engagements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial report is free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial report. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgement, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial report, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the entity's preparation and fair presentation of the financial report in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by the directors, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial report.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

*Independence*

In conducting our audit, we have complied with the independence requirements of the Australian professional accounting bodies.

*Opinion*

In our opinion the financial report of Volunteering and Contact ACT Ltd is in accordance with the *Australian Charities and Not-for-profit Commission Act 2012*, including:

- (i) giving a true and fair view of the company's financial position as at 30 June 2016 and of its performance for the year ended on that date; and
- (ii) complying with Australian Accounting Standards and the *Australian Charities and Not-for-profit Regulation 2013*.

**RSM Australia Pty Ltd**



**RODNEY MILLER**  
Director

Canberra, Australian Capital Territory  
Dated: 25 October 2016